

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
—Whittier (1807-1892).

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 12, No. 1. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1946

## "NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follow:  
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.  
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Grave Threat to Australia's Independence

A pamphlet entitled "The Peril of Bretton Woods," consisting of questions and answers, compiled by the Rev. H. L. Richards, and recently published in New Zealand, provides a good summary of some salient facts about the international monetary agreement concocted at a conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., regarded especially from the viewpoint of countries like Australia and New Zealand. In view of the imminent danger that the Australian Government will ratify the Bretton Woods agreement, unless enough informed democrats bestir themselves very quickly, we reprint hereunder nearly all the text of this important pamphlet:—

Q.: What does "Bretton Woods" mean?  
A.: Bretton Woods is the name of a town in New Hampshire, U.S.A., where the representatives of 44 nations met in July, 1944, to devise an international money scheme for the purpose of stabilising post-war international trade.  
Q.: Who were those representatives and who appointed them?  
A.: These men were not appointed by the Governments of the countries from which they came, but in the main, were self appointed. A few, like our Mr. Nash, were present evidently by invitation, and with the approval of their Governments. All were supposed to be financial and economic experts.  
Q.: What was the outcome of the conference?  
A.: The ultimate finding of the conference was to establish an international trading fund and an international bank to implement it. This fund was very definitely anchored to gold. After being agreed to, the proposal was sent to the various Governments concerned for ratification.  
Q.: How was this fund to be established?  
A.: The fund is to consist of 8800 million dollars, and is to be built up by contributions from the contracting nations according to their strength and ability to contribute. Here are the amounts of the twelve leading powers: U.S.A., 2750 million dollars; United Kingdom, 1300 million dollars; Russia, 1250 million dollars; China, 530 million dollars; France, 450 million dollars; India, 400 million dollars; Canada, 300 million dollars; Netherlands, 275 million dollars; Belgium, 225 million dollars; Australia, 200 million dollars; South Africa, 100 million dollars; New Zealand, 50 million dollars;

all others, 1000 million dollars.  
Q.: In what way and by whom is this fund controlled?  
A.: There will be an executive committee of 12 members, elected by the participating powers. Five of these will be permanent members representing the "big five," America, Great Britain, Russia, China and France. The rest will be chosen by the other powers.  
Q.: Will each country have equal voting power, and if not, how will the voting strength be determined?  
A.: The voting strength of the powers will not be equal, but will be determined by the amount of their contributions to the fund, plus 250 votes allotted on joining in with the scheme. That is to say, a nation, on joining the scheme, receives outright 250 votes. Everyone gets that to start off with. Then an extra vote is allotted for every hundred thousand dollars represented in its quatum to the international fund. For instance, America would have 27,750 votes, Great Britain 13,250, Russia 12,250, and so on. New Zealand would have 750 votes.  
Q.: Under this scheme would not the "big three" have a preponderance of voting strength over all the others?  
A.: Yes, definitely so. They would between them, control 53,250 votes out of a total of 99,000, an absolute majority. No combination of the other powers could upset an agreement the "big three" might come to.  
Q.: Would not this take out of the hands of the participating powers all control over their own financial economy?  
A.: Practically, yes. Only a fraction of control would be in the hands of the Gov-

ernments of these countries. A typical case is Australia. At present she possesses complete control over her financial policy, but under the Bretton Woods scheme she would have 2.27 per cent control. The balance of say would rest with 43 other nations, three of whom control 53.65 per cent of the voting strength.  
Q.: In what form will the contributions of the various countries to the international fund be made?  
A.: The contributions shall consist of 25 per cent of gold and the rest in the national currency, which is, of course, bank credit backed by the State. If a country cannot find the required amount of gold it must borrow it, and the only nation from whom it can be borrowed is U.S.A., who has stored up in her vaults practically all the gold in the world. 80 per cent, of the world's gold is in U.S.A. and 80 per cent, of this is controlled by the international financiers domiciled there. Of course, interest would have to be paid for the gold.  
Q.: What would be the par value of a nation's currency to this fund, and how would it be determined?  
A.: This would be determined by the executive committee, which means really America, Great Britain and Russia. On the country's admission to the scheme, say, New Zealand, the New Zealand pound would be said to be equal to so many U.S.A. dollars or so much gold, and that would be that. A margin of variation of 10 per cent is left, but nothing more than that could be done without the sanction of the executive committee.  
**DANGERS OF THE SCHEME**  
A.: What are the dangers of this scheme to the people of the world?  
A.: They are many and deadly. First, there is a loss of sovereignty over its finances by every contracting power. A super financial government is established and to it the agreeing powers surrender the right to manage and control their own monetary

policy. This means economic serfdom. We come under the heel of a group of financial dictators. Booms and slumps can be brought about by them at will, and we can do nothing about it. Our standard of living will be determined for us.  
It ties all our industrial life, our productive capacity, to gold. Unless we can command gold, we can do very little no matter how many unemployed we have, or how fertile our land, or how much raw material is deposited in our land. All movement with respect to the using up of this depends ultimately on our having gold. This, declares Professor Einsig, himself a noted economist and erstwhile editor of the London "Financial News," in so many words, is stark madness. Apart from this, however, note the following:—  
(a) The bank shall be immune from any interference on the part of any Government in the world.  
This will be a super government indeed. There can be no restrictions as to its doings, control of its policies, no questioning of its regulations.  
(b) Pay no taxes either for its assets or income.  
But you will be taxed heavily enough to pay the interest on the loans received from it. Every other institution will pay taxes, but not this, no matter what it receives or possesses.  
(c) Staff not necessarily from nationals of country where it is operating.  
That is to say, it may, if it so desired, staff its New Zealand branch with Germans, Americans, French, Chinese, Japanese, or African Negroes—anybody, in fact.  
(d) Staff immune from interference of any kind.  
May come and go as they please. No visas required, or if required, shall be granted pro forma it would appear.  
(e) No abrogation in wartime.  
In wartime the personnel of the bank may pass freely from one country to another.  
(Continued on page 4)

## NOTES on the NEWS

Welcome news for 1946 is the publicity in the Melbourne "Sun" for a campaign to overthrow Uniform Taxation. However, moves are also afoot by Premier Cain and Mr. A. S. H. Gifford, Federal President of the Taxpayers' Association, to circumvent this move by merely correcting the anomalies.

## Significant Political Pointers

Social crediters in the Wimmera Federal Electorate (Victoria) have an opportunity at the by-election made necessary by the resignation of Mr. A. Wilson, to fire the first shot in the anti-bureaucrat campaign in Victoria.

Electors must be urged to determine their own policy and vote accordingly.  
The Canberra bureaucracy, which has been reduced very little since military hostilities finished, is still the greatest menace to democracy in this country. Electors should insist that it be reduced immediately to at least the 1938 level. Candidates should be asked whether they will put the anti-bureaucrat issue first among their election pledges. When candidates' answers have been obtained, the local press should be informed.  
"Sack the Bureaucrats" and "Democracy Flouted," two sixpenny booklets available from the Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, should be widely used by Wimmera democrats.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
"Many trends in our public life are not democratic. They are the product of groups

of so-called experts whose findings have never been submitted to the test of public opinion. And if they are not democratic in their origin they will most certainly not be democratic in their results. They will give an immense irresponsible power to precisely those men who are now clamouring for more unrestricted authority. Your theorist, your civil servant, your professional administrator, under such a system, would be given power over their fellow citizens such as has not been enjoyed by any one class in our community for hundreds of years. That is not democracy. That is oligarchy, of the most cast-iron type. There is nothing democratic about government by officials."—Professor David Douglas, addressing the London Society of Individualists and National League for Freedom.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. J. F. Murphy, Federal Controller-General of Food, has been kind enough to give his views on the various Food for Britain Movements. It is to be hoped that all those Australian citizens who are sending food to Great Britain will write to Mr. Murphy and tell him that they resent his impertinence in suggesting that they shouldn't send food individually.  
It is about time that Mr. Murphy and many more of his fellow bureaucrats were sent about their business, in order that people trying to do some real work in the community can get on with it.  
\* \* \* \* \*

"I ran against an old friend who had spent four years in a German stalag, and asked him if the Germans indulged in starvation tactics. 'Not so much as the bureaucrats in Melbourne,' was his unexpected answer. He had just been out to his brother-in-law's farm and had been shown bags and bags of potatoes, which were under the standard size fixed by regulation. They were just as good potatoes  
(Continued on page 4)

**RED RAPACITY:** The action of Russian troops in preventing the Persian Government from maintaining law and order in Azerbaijan is a violation of the treaty under which Russia, as one of the Big Three, guaranteed Persian sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the question is, "What is going to be done about it?" Meanwhile the Turkish newspaper, "Tanon," says: "Either Russia withdraws her demands on Turkey or a Turko-Russian war begins." That's bringing the issue to a head! The masterminds working for the world government have yet to reconcile certain groups of gangsters in each of the big countries. They settled Poland by throwing her to the Red wolves, but Persia, with her oil deposits, is rather a big bone to hand over, and Turkey is the first to take a definite stand against the Red monster.  
\* \* \* \* \*

**TRAIN TERRORS:** As expected, many excuses are being made for the failure of our socialised State railways to transport the people. Such excuses should not be accepted. It is beyond doubt that oil burners could have overcome quite a lot of the chaos and dislocation, which marred holiday travel. Moreover, several bus fleet proprietors were prepared to provide services between the capital cities, but, according to Mr. H. W. Harrison, our Transport Board bureaucrats refused the necessary permits. In addition to this, many thousands of private cars were prevented by the Liquid Fuel Board from rendering full service, thus furthering the conspiracy to herd people into State monopoly transport. The removal of these Boards and restrictions is an urgent task for 1946; they represent bureaucracy in the most objectionable form.  
\* \* \* \* \*

**SOCIAL SERVICES:** A Federal expert (Mr. Rowe) will visit Canada soon at the request of the Dominion Government to advise on problems of divided Federal-State control of health services. This is probably part of the scheme to centralise control of such, schemes in the Canadian sphere. It is a poor lookout for Canada if she cannot obtain a better pattern than ours. One of her own Provinces (Alberta) already has social services far superior to ours, but the Ottawa centralisers object to such decentralised schemes, in the same way as our Canberra Cabal objects to State Governments managing their own affairs. This

should inspire our State Parliaments to sponsor an expert nominated by the Albertan Government to visit Australia to explain the success of their decentralised methods of dealing with this and other matters. Readers should contact their State Members regarding this proposal.  
\* \* \* \* \*

**FOOD FRONT:** A somewhat more realistic stand has been taken by Britain's new Food Minister, who has again refused to ask Britishers to further curb their ap-  
(Continued on page 2)

## "Australusalem" ?

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Over 200 people attended a recent meeting in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, arranged by the Association of Jewish Migrants, to honour Mr. Calwell, Minister for Immigration and Information, who was applauded and congratulated on the new immigration schemes. Mr. J. V. Barry, K.C., described him as the most assiduous Federal Minister he had ever known. Next, Dr. Sangar announced the proposal to plant a grove of trees in Palestine, and name it "Arthur A. Calwell." The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Calwell and an expression of the appreciation of the new Australian citizens. (From report in "Australian Jewish News," Melbourne, December 21, 1945.)

It would be interesting to discover what the Jewish migration bodies are so elated about. Certainly Australian servicemen with families abroad are not so pleased with Mr. Calwell's policy of first preference to Jewish migrants. In the past two years 550 Jewish "refugees" were granted permission to enter Australia, and the strange Migration Committee, on its grand European tour, signed up 2000 "selected" Jewish migrants to come here at the earliest opportunity.

In the meantime, only a miserable trickle of British brides are arriving here, and thousands of families of Australian servicemen in England (the people we do want) tire of calling at Australia House for information. Perhaps, not belonging to the Chosen race, they are not sufficiently "selectable."  
—Yours, etc., "Separated Husband and Father," Melbourne.

## Thornton Versus Lang

From Sydney "Century," 10/12/45:—  
J. T. Lang through his solicitors, Harold T. Morgan & Sons, this week signed judgment against Ernest Thornton, general secretary of the Ironworkers' Union.  
Thornton had issued a Supreme Court writ claiming £10,000 damages from Lang, following upon publication of "Communism in Australia."  
Following Lang's filing of pleas in defence, Thornton was called upon to file a replication and join issue within a prescribed time. This he failed to do. His solicitor, J. B. Sweeney was then called upon to proceed with the action.  
This notice having expired, without Thornton taking the necessary steps to go on with the action, or have the case set down for hearing, J. T. Lang signed judgment against him.  
This means that Thornton will have to pay Lang's taxed costs.

# THE AMERICAN LOAN TO GT. BRITAIN

## Another Major Step in a Long-Term Plot

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Concluded from last issue.)

Sir, —Critics of this latest "Loan Pact" have been rebuked by Lord Keynes, who declared that "a serious injustice was being done to the liberal purpose and intense good-will of the American people, as represented by their Administration." The fact is that the American PEOPLE have not been criticised at all, but what is happening calls loudly for the strongest criticism of the American Administration, which is predominantly Jewish.

Lord Keynes is connected with the Fabian-P.E.P. group, who stated, "only in war or under threat of war would British Government embark on large-scale planning." The chairman of this group is Israel Moses Sieff. The "plan" of this group is to force the British people into financial and economic servitude to aliens Lord Keynes was himself "leader" of the British Delegation that "negotiated" at Washington, and it is already clear that he has been just as big a failure in that as he was as a negotiator at the "Peace" Conference in 1919. Our newspapers tell and retell of his "brilliance," but a well-known publicist (Andre Cheradame) has referred to him in the following scathing terms:—

"Among all the Entente economists, there is no doubt that Mr. John Maynard Keynes British Economic Adviser at the Peace Conference, is entitled to the palm as the champion blunderer. As will be more and more clearly proved by the force of events Mr. Keynes made himself the promoter of a formula of economic peace with Germany. This formula was so favourable to Germany's foreign trade that, without a doubt, it is largely responsible for the industrial crisis now affecting all the allied countries, and particularly Great Britain."

That was published in 1922 in "The Mystification of the Allied Peoples," and quoted in "The Social Creditor" of 21/4/45.

In a letter to "The Scotsman" of 21/9/45 C. H. Douglas wrote as follows:—

"I am unable at the moment to recall any occasion on which Lord Keynes has been uniquely correct other than in his description of the Gold Standard as 'archaic.' And the Bretton Woods proposals are considerably worse than the gold standard in that they place the United States Treasury in the remarkable position of being an alternative at will of the world's gold mines and gold stocks. The fixation of the Finnish War Indemnity to Russia in dollars, not roubles or sterling, is evidence of the intention to institute a financial world empire of a nature for which it is difficult to believe that we have fought two world wars."

On February 13, 1945, President Roosevelt urged Congress to take prompt action to have the international bank established and the Johnson Act repealed. The Johnson Act prohibited loans to nations in default on debts to the United States and Mr. Roosevelt was himself an international financier. Speed was the essence of the contract, as the PEOPLE might otherwise wake up to what was afoot.

Immediately prior to this (23/1/45), the London "Daily Telegraph" reported that President Roosevelt had appointed Samuel Rosenman as his personal representative to make a special economic survey in England, France, Belgium and Holland. It will be remembered that these are the countries whose exhaustion was ESSENTIAL in "American" interests. Mr. Rosenman was also "selected" to plan the treatment of the "war criminals!"

One American newspaper has described the acceptance of the Bretton Woods plan as, "Britain signs her own bankruptcy." In thinking on that, consider carefully the contents of No. 20 of the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," as follows:— "Economic crises have been produced by us for the goyim by no other means than the withdrawal of money from circulation. Huge capitals have stagnated, withdrawing money from States, which were constantly obliged to apply to those same stagnant capitals for loans. These loans burdened the finances of the State with the payments of interest and made them the bond slaves of these capitals . . ."

"You are aware that the Gold Standard had been the ruin of the States, which adopted it, for it has not been able to satisfy the demands for money, the more so that we have removed gold from circulation as far as possible . . ."

"Every kind of loan proves infirmity in the State and a want of understanding of the rights of the State. Loans hang like a sword of Damocles over the heads of rulers, who, instead of taking from their subjects by a temporary tax, come begging with outstretched palm of our bankers."

"Foreign loans are leeches which there is no possibility of removing from the body of the State until they fall off of themselves or the State flings them off. But the goy States do not tear them off; they go on in persisting in putting more on to themselves so that they must inevitably perish, drained by voluntary blood-letting. But it is a proof of the genius of our chosen mind that we have contrived to present the matter of loans to them in such a light that they have even seen in them advantages to themselves."

That quotation is most important. Note particularly the definite statements that de-

pressions are caused by the withdrawal of money from circulation; that loans convert sovereign States into bond slaves; that the Gold Standard brings ruin; that Governments which borrow lack an understanding of the rights of the States; that foreign loans are like leeches from, which there is no escape once they get on the body politic; and that they of the "chosen mind" have mesmerised us into believing that such madness is even good for us.

Now please consider the following extract from "The Jewish Encyclopedia":— "It is, however, mainly in the direction of foreign loans that there has been any definite predominance of Jewish financiers, this being due, as before stated, to the international relations of the larger Jewish firms."

So the Jewish financiers do predominate in the matter of foreign loans, and for this you do not have to depend on the word of a member of the goyim.

As already explained, the Jewish members of the President's Brain Trust are spokesmen for International Finance, and the Bretton Woods "agreement," arranged under the direction of "Wall Street," provides for the following, in strict harmony with the state objectives of the "Protocols":

- (a) Control of domestic policy, price levels, and standard of living;
- (b) Restriction of the money supply;
- (c) Curtailment of reconstruction and development;
- (d) Regulation of the internal currency according to the gold held, not according to production;
- (e) The making of the Empire a collection of countries worked by debt slaves for the benefit of the international financiers.

This, apparently, is in fulfilment of the Talmud, which says:—

"The Messiah will give to the Jews the royal sceptre of the world; all peoples shall serve Him and all kingdoms shall be subject to Him."

That was quoted in "The Social Creditor," of 6/1/40, with the comment: "Most Governments in the world are today pursuing policies that are rapidly bringing near the realisation of the Talmudic dream of a world ruled by the Jews." We have just seen the British Parliament become so subservient to them that, on their orders, it passed a Bill of Surrender without discussion!

Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons on 27/3/45, Mr. Norman Jaques reminded his hearers of the remarks made in the U.S. Congress two years earlier by Mr. White, in which he said that the Bretton Woods proposals contemplated the surrender by the individual countries to the international monetary power of a large part, if not all, of the very heart of national sovereignty—that is, mastership over monetary and credit resources. He went on thus:—

"Section 8 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof . . . If Mr. MORGENTHAU and the forces back of him should be able to get around this provision of the Constitution, then the last vestige of our great charter of liberty will have disappeared. All hope of restoring it would be gone and the totalitarian State would be complete." Please note the words "If Mr. Morgenthau AND THE FORCES BACK OF HIM..."

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Robert Boothby once said:—

"If the House of Commons accepted Mr. MORGENTHAU'S advice and ratified the Bretton Woods Agreement, it would deliver this country, bound hand and foot, to the Money Power represented by the vested interests of International Finance. It would prevent us from ever making any attempt at carrying out an internal expansionist policy designed to achieve full employment. It would deprive us of all the weapons with which we could protect ourselves from the consequences of an American depression. Last, but not least, it would subject us permanently to the economic domination of the United States. . . . If we don't do what we are told by an international authority situated in the United States we could have penal charges imposed on us for the payment of which we shall have—somehow—to find the dollars. We may even be blockaded by our own Dominions!"

That quotation, also, was given to the Canadian Parliament by Mr. Norman Jaques, and was taken from the London "Evening Standard."

The London "Daily Express" of 10/8/44 published a special article on the subject by Mr. Paul Einzig, and issued an editorial warning to the people of Great Britain that the Bretton Woods decisions "enslave Britons to gold, and are even liable to imperil British goodwill with the other nations in the Empire. The future of every man, woman, and child in this country is involved."

Paul McGuire, reporting from London to the Melbourne "Argus," of 17/12/45 said:

"Many people feel very strongly about these measures as implicit difficulties develop." He also said:—

"As the American Congress will take no decision before mid-February, it is difficult to understand why the measure had to be flogged through here before the end of the year . . . The terms of the loan mean that great-grandchildren in Britain will still be paying an annual tribute to U.S.A. almost twice the value of British exports to that country in any pre-war year. Although Mr. Bevin denied that the Bretton Woods Plan meant going 'even half-way back' to the gold standard, it is indisputable that the pound will be related to the dollar and the dollar to gold. The Bretton Woods plan means the loss by the Treasury of the right to decide the volume and value of money . . . The choice was between the frying pan and the fire. A deal had to be made. It has proved a savage one."

Another report in the same issue of "The Argus" was also much to the point. It was from Hugh Linton, in London, and contained the following:—

"Critics are very vehement, one even saying that our ally, America, was doing what Hitler failed to do, to break up the British Empire . . . This point must never be lost sight of—that Britain's intensive war effort is the only reason that we now need assistance. And America's late entry into the war and the absence of bombing, and her position as an arsenal while maintaining a proportion of her export trade and manufacturing potential for peace, is the reason that they have power to give assistance."

Even the London "Economist" commented that "it is very difficult to understand how any man in his right senses could think that the obligations now assumed by Britain could possibly be fulfilled in the face of conditions attached to the loan from U.S.A."

The British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Bevin) assured the people of the United Kingdom that the loan did not mean a return to the Gold Standard, but his assurance doesn't mean a thing. Mr. Winthrop Aitchison, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, declared unequivocally that the Bretton Woods "Final Act" is "a further application of the Gold Standard." In a speech delivered on 15/9/44 to the Executives Club of Chicago, he said:—

"Prior to the meeting at Bretton Woods, the American delegates to the Conference were instructed by the President to adhere to the Joint Statement in formulating definite proposals for an International Monetary Plan . . . Thus, from the outset, the American delegation was committed to a particular monetary plan and was not free to work 'de novo' on the problem and to consider an alternative approach. The same situation applied to the delegations or the nations represented at the Conference. . . . In England, the proposal is termed the opposite of the Gold Standard; in the United States, a further application of the Gold Standard."

So the delegates had their hands tied by "the President." The President acted on the "advice" of his Brains Trust, and his Brains Trust consisted largely of representatives of world Jewry. In the light of these facts the following extract from "The Social Creditor" of 2/12/44 is eloquent:—

"Mr. Sol Bloom is active in the Senate to secure its support for the loan. Solly, you remember, was hysterical with rage when Mr. Chamberlain tried to avoid a war. So you see, Clarence, you'll have won the war under the direction of General Eisenhower, saved America, lost your overseas securities, established the reign of P.E.P. and the bureaucrats, and pay-as-you-earn interest on (to begin with), £1,250,000,000 Bonds 'created out of nothing.' And America will have won the war, won the peace, won the money, not had one bomb on her and won your savings." . . . — Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2 December 30, 1945.

P.S.—In quoting General Smuts in my last letter, it was incorrectly stated that his grandfather's name was Isaac. What should have been said was that his father's name was Jacob Abraham. —B.H.B.

## CENTRALISING ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

"The N.S.W. and West Australian Electricity Bills complete the sequence of Governmental control of electricity supply which will soon be Commonwealth-wide," says the "Electrical and Radio World," Brisbane, of December 20, 1945. The paper contains a report from its West Australian correspondent, from which we quote the following extracts:—

"Interest is being shown in the West Australian State Government's proposal to establish a State Electricity Scheme in Western Australia. The Bill, which the Government has introduced to give effect to this new form of control is receiving the support of most members of Parliament and all parties. As a result of the Bill, members of Parliament representing country constituencies are visualising the early establishment of the South-West Power Scheme and the distribution of electric power for farming purposes from various country centres."

"The Government is also proposing to take over established country power plants in the districts where the new power scheme would operate."

"The State Electricity Commission Bill has, for its main purpose, granting the Government power to establish an electric power house for the South-West of the State and to set up an Electricity Commission in

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

petites in order to feed their ex-enemies. Such a stand is overdue; obviously it doesn't make sense to further undermine the health of the British people for such a purpose. Another aspect is that Australia is supposed to be sending food to Britain, not Europe; yet food sent officially goes to the U.N.R.R.A. food bank—not to Britain, as most people are misled into believing. This is a despicable form of deception practised by despotic food control bureaucrats and condoned by politicians and other so-called public men. This is another matter, which you could take up with your Federal Member.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**GOVERNMENT GESTAPO:** Despite vigorous opposition, Japanese Government gestapo departments are to be reduced by nearly 80%. This will be good news to the Japanese people, and should encourage Australians to rid themselves of the tyranny of Government gestapos. Considering only a few principal departments such as Prices Branch with an army of (1302), Manpower (1365), Food Control (1015), Import and Procurement (1791), Commerce Boards (1422), it is clear that there is an urgent need for retrenchment. These Departments play no useful part in our set-up; they are the Bureaucracy, which is stifling incentive and thereby retarding progress. They are a menace, which must be removed forthwith; otherwise our military victory will have been in vain. Reduction to the 3938 level would be a reasonable demand in this connection.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**PORK POSER:** Food Board bureaucrats have been busy providing quite illogical explanations for the continued banning of pork. In the first place, we were asked to forego this food because U.S. troops had a special preference for it. This reason no longer exists. Now the bureaucrats say that pork must go to Britain, because mutton and lamb are in short supply. Surely, if we ate more pork, it is clear that more lamb and mutton could be sent to Britain. Meat expert Sir William Angliss says that Britain can more easily obtain pork from other countries. It is an extraordinary situation when these food bureaucrats are permitted to dictate what food the people shall eat. It is likewise an insult to Australians when these dictators infer that we are unwilling to voluntarily provide Britain with food. Long before Boards were foisted on us we supplied Britain with an abundance of meat, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**ECONOMISTS' EXODUS:** Very few will lament the report that five Australian university professorships in economics will shortly be vacant. These impractical theorists were responsible for the most calamitous disruptions in Australia's history; consequently, their exit, if they were not succeeded by others, would be a happy omen for the future, although it would take some time to repair the damage they have done. It is safe to say that our industrial and social life were far more efficient and pleasant before the plague of economists was foisted on us.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**HEBREW HAPPENINGS:** An Anglo-American Palestine Committee has been set up to find a solution for the Palestine crisis. Commenting on this Sir William Jowett commended unscrupulous abuse directed against British troops in Palestine, including underground Jewish broadcasts, which Lord Altringham said "were a disgrace to Israel." The Archbishop of York (Dr. Garbett), referring to unfounded charges against Britain in this matter, said, "These charges were causing great resentment in Britain, which had done more than any other country to help the Jews. . . . I dread the result if many British soldiers lose their lives at the hands of the Jews." It will be interesting to note the Committee's proposals to meet a situation of violence and terrorism created by a handful of fanatical Zionists who have no justification for their agitations or aspirations. Maybe America will decide to allow them to openly declare their Kingdom in U.S.A. Maybe!

—O.B.H.

# DEMOCRACY AND LOCAL INITIATIVE

By C. H. ALLEN

Apart from its value to readers as such, the following outline of ideas could be used for an address to any such group as a Progress Association, with the object of promoting useful discussion leading to democratic action:

Perhaps you have seen the advertisements, which depicted a baby in his bath reaching out to pick up a cake of soap. This homely picture was reproduced with the slogan, "He won't be happy till he gets it," and it was an effective medium of advertisement for Pear's soap, because everyone knows how healthy children develop a determination to have their wants satisfied.

In other words, even a baby has a POLICY, an objective, and will not be put off or satisfied until his policy is fulfilled, until his objective is reached.

Now, if we are to build up a satisfactory set of associations or organisations in our community, it is absolutely necessary that we understand and put into operation this fundamental and all-important idea of having a set policy—that is, of defining an objective. In other words, it is nonsensical to keep people together in a group or association, unless the purpose is to gain some definite objective.

## THE PRIMARY IMPORTANCE OF POLICY

Now it helps one to get one's ideas clear on this matter of policy being primary, if one can learn to think clearly and critically regarding the difference between POLICY and ADMINISTRATION. An illustration will help:

Let us suppose that you want to travel from your home on the plains to a village not far away in the hills. Your objective, or policy, is to reach that village. If you have the time and enjoy hiking and decide to take the journey on foot, then there is no administrative problem; but if you want to go by bus, or train, or taxi-cab, then you consult and trust the people who administer those forms of transport because they are used to taking certain responsibilities as experts. If you select the taxicab method, you pay the fare and name the destination, and nothing else is required of you. But suppose that you ask to be allowed to take the driver's place; the driver would certainly object. The management of the motor is the driver's responsibility. On the other hand, if the driver took it into his head to travel to the seaside, then he would be interfering with your right to control policy—in this case to name a destination.

## PEOPLE'S POWER NOT USED

Parliaments seem to go on the principle that turning out legislative enactments is accomplishment in itself, while what the electors actually want is more or less (mostly more) ignored. The main point to be noticed is that, if we electors fail to make our orders and clearly express them to Parliament as to policy, then we have no real cause of complaint if we do not get the satisfaction we are looking for.

Putting the matter generally, it is not an exaggeration to say that much, if not most, of the trouble, vexation, frustration, and bloodshed experienced in the world today develops because citizens, as such, have not understood and exercised their power to direct policy—that is, to state what results they want, and to resolve not to "let-up" in persistent effort, until the wanted results eventuate.

People who like that kind of sport join a tennis club so that individual members may enjoy more fully the advantages to be gained by playing the game. The same idea should be maintained in every association of persons, such as Progress Associations, Trade Unions, etc.

Parties in politics, on the other hand, are notoriously and utterly foolish. It would be just as sensible for tennis players to divide themselves into two Parties, just because one lot had racquets with blue strings, and the other lot had racquets with red strings.

The people (as citizens) do not, and cannot, realise the full advantages of associated effort (social credit) unless the people as citizens exercise a supreme authority as to policy only; and unless they actually have this authority there is no real democracy.

## METHODS AND RESULTS

ADMINISTRATION as differentiated from policy, is concerned with devising and applying methods for achieving predetermined results. Administration is essentially a function entailing personal responsibility, for it is impossible to have efficient administration unless the person with the necessary knowledge and experience is given a free hand to devise and apply the methods he considers best, or most effective; and he is held responsible for the results required. This entails

## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND (Lectures and Studies Section)

At the examination held in Australia in March 1945, the following persons qualified for the Diploma of Associate:—

JAMES GUTHRIE  
ROBERT LEAS KILPATRICK  
NEIL GORDON McDONALD  
G. A. Marsden Supervisor.

conferring upon him authority commensurate with his responsibility.

The people in any community, as the supreme authority, should be concerned only with the determining of the RESULTS, which they want.

In the specification of such objectives, a question of priority may arise. Those results, which are wanted by the greatest number, will generally take precedence, but the wishes of the minority cannot in equity be ignored. To the extent that it is possible to satisfy their wants, after precedence has been given to the will of those having prior claim, under a properly functioning democracy the minorities should be able to gain the results they want. This is in striking contrast to the confusion, which exists at present under majority rule.

The people as the supreme authority should be scrupulously careful to avoid expressing their approval, or otherwise, in regard to methods, especially technical methods. Even well qualified men, when they get together, seldom agree on all points as to the best methods which should be used.

In order that the entire social organisation shall function in obedience to the will of the people, it is essential that both governmental and economic set-ups should be such that people can express in a clear and understandable manner the RESULTS, which they want and be able to enforce obedience to their wishes.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC VOTING

In the political sphere the voting system can be used to enable the people to specify the results they want. The voting system enables them to choose a person or persons.

After he is elected the chosen man should be bound in loyalty to no other group than his own electors.

The elected person is not in any way a delegate; he is a representative—that is, he

must always be prepared to RE-PRESENT the wishes of his electors. To the extent that the voting system fails to give effect to the sovereign rights of the people it requires adjustment.

In the economic sphere there is likewise a voting mechanism to enable the people to obtain the results they want in terms of goods and services. Though not generally understood as such, the monetary system is essentially and primarily a voting system. It is the key to a functioning economic democracy. To the extent that an individual citizen has money in relation to the price level of the goods on the market, he has economic voting power.

In the community as a whole, the rate of flow of incomes should equal the rate of flow of prices of wanted goods.

To the extent that the individual citizen has control over the conditions under which he obtains his economic voting power, he has freedom. For example, it should require no elaboration to show that a man who is forced to work under objectionable conditions at an inadequate wage, and subject to dismissal at any time, the alternative being destitution, is an economic slave in the most complete sense of the term.

The foregoing considerations are fundamental to the operation of an effective democracy, designed to yield the results wanted by individual citizens. The alternative social structure, masquerading under a multitude of labels at the present time, is a perversion of the democratic or natural form of society. Under a real democracy the people are the effective and supreme authority as to POLICY—that is as to the results or objectives wanted. Under any of the "isms"—modern dictatorships—bureaucratic strangleholds—financial plutocracy, etc.—the authority or power to determine policy is centralised further and further away from the people themselves.

Any social creditor should be able to vary and expand the above outline. Then comes the opportunity to suggest likely ways of local action to the people being addressed. Any speaker who can arouse a few citizens from their apathy and stir in them a determination to want and to use the power, which should be theirs, is accomplishing a useful work.

# AN OPEN LETTER TO OUR READERS

Dear Readers, —Many New Year resolutions are broken soon after they are made, but we sincerely hope that, in commencing 1946, you have made a determined resolution to do all in your power to advance the ideas for which we are working, during the coming twelve months.

1945 saw the end of our military enemies, but the international groups, whose policies made these enemies possible, carry on their attack against our way of life by other methods. Fortunately, however, as the result of "ammunition" supplied regularly by the "New Times" to social credit "warriors" all over Australia, the "enemy" has not had things all his own way. It will interest readers to know that when the "New Times" came under censorship early in the war, we learned that our exposure of the antiquated and treacherous method by which the war was being financed, was causing great concern in "certain financial circles." We also learned that, although comparatively small in numbers, "New Times" readers were generally such actionists in their own localities that the "powers that be" felt that drastic action had to be taken. We now pass this compliment on to you, readers, so that you may know that you have accomplished far more than perhaps you have realised.

When a few pessimists say that social creditors have not accomplished much, they are not judging the position in the right perspective. What social creditors have accomplished—the full fruits of their efforts are yet to be—has not been spectacular, but let us ask this question: "What would be the position in Australia today if the social creditors had not effectively thwarted the 'enemy' on many issues?" Social credit-

ers played a much bigger part than is usually recognised, during the 1944 Referendum fight. Just think for a moment how much more difficult the position would be if the Referendum had been won by Dr. Evatt and his backers!

Bigger fights than ever are looming near in 1946. In all probability there will be another Referendum. The controllers of the Federal Government are going to fight hard to maintain Uniform Taxation permanently. Late in the year there will be the Federal Election, at which the anti-bureaucracy issue must be pushed to the utmost.

In spite of censorship and many other wartime difficulties, the "New Times" has emerged from the war in a position where it can now be quickly developed into the most widely read and influential weekly newspaper in Australia. By the end of 1946 we want to have double our present circulation. Will you, readers, make it one of your New Year resolutions to help to obtain this objective?

Even if every present reader were to obtain only one more reader during the coming twelve months (surely not a very difficult task), the objective would be reached.

Let us all do our utmost to make 1946 a real Social Credit year

—Yours sincerely, "THE NEW TIMES."

# INTER-STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL CREDITERS

On December 15, 16 and 17 a very successful Conference of leading Australian social creditors was held in Melbourne. It was unfortunate that, as a result of travel restrictions, representatives from Queensland and New South Wales could not be present. However, all other States were adequately represented.

The conference was a striking example of individuals working in association without being bound to any decisions of a centralised organisation. It was almost unanimously agreed that it would be unwise and unnecessary to establish a formal, central secretariat in Australia.

Dr. Bryan W. Monahan, of Canberra, a Fellow of the Social Credit Secretariat, who worked with the Secretariat while in England during the war, said that as a result of his observations at the conference he felt that he now knew those people who could give him advice on certain subjects. (Dr. Monahan is the author of the booklet, "The Problem of the Medical Profession.")

It was generally agreed that the money question was no longer the only major issue confronting social creditors, and that action would have to be taken to weaken the power of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Jas. Guthrie, of Tasmania, gave a very interesting paper on "The Real Social Creditor at Work." Mr. Guthrie said that social creditors must realise that they are a part of the community, and that they

have to establish their own integrity by working with the community and showing fellow-electors how to go about solving their problems.

Mr. C. Finn, of South Australia, spoke on local action work he has been doing in Adelaide.

Miss Grieg, of the Women's Group of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, gave a paper on "Dr. Evatt Versus the Constitution."

Dr. Monahan's paper dealt with the function of the Social Credit Secretariat. The first-hand information given was very much appreciated.

The last paper of the conference was given by Mr. Eric Butler, who said that he felt that social credit strategy in Australia had been too much concerned with the central Government at Canberra and not sufficiently with the local State Governments. He gave some very interesting information about the powers of the State Governments. We consider the matters dealt with in Mr. Butler's paper so vitally important that we intend to publish it in our next issue.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide) Australian Conference of Social Crediters: Our impression of the recent Conference, which was held in Melbourne just before Christmas, was that the "get together" was well worthwhile, despite the fact that, as the result of transport difficulties, some representatives, including those from New South Wales, were unfortunately unable to attend. We feel that the making and renewing of personal contacts will have a beneficial effect in the future, and that the discussions helped considerably to clarify our approach to various problems.

"Social Credit Can Help You": It is regrettable that our new booklet with this title has been held up as a result of the power restrictions. However, we are expecting supplies within a few days and will immediately fill those orders we have received. We take this opportunity of apologising for the delay to our friends who placed advance orders with us. The booklet contains a simple, concise exposition of Social Credit, and has been adapted from a speech by the Hon. Solon Low national leader of the Social Credit Association of Canada.

Books to Read: "The Land for the (Chosen) People Racket," by C. H. Douglas: price 2/-. "The Tragedy of Human Effort," by C. H. Douglas: price 6d. "The Answer to Tax Slavery," by C. Barclay-Smith: price 1/-. (All plus 1d postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## QUEENSLAND SOCIAL CREDIT ACTIVITIES

Mr. A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary of the Queensland Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, reports:—

"Since our last report, prior to Christmas, a further £6/16/- has been contributed to our Organisers' Fund. Once again we appeal to all Queensland readers to help to make our financial appeal for £500 a success. Big moves are ahead in 1946. The Queensland State Elections are due in a few months, and we desire to play a big part in these elections. Mr. Eric Butler is expected to arrive in May to start his tour. Social credit is based on the belief that individuals in association can get what they want. Social creditors must practise working in association. Queensland social creditors should send their financial assistance and offers of physical assistance re organising meetings, etc., IMMEDIATELY."

## N.S.W. ELECTRICITY BILL

From "The Electrical and Radio World," Brisbane, December 20, 1945:—

At the moment of writing the N.S.W. Government's Electricity Development Bill has passed the Legislative Assembly, and is ready to be dealt with by the Legislative Council.

The Bill is practically intact. All efforts to take control of electrical development from the authority as constituted in the Bill has been resisted by the Government. The Liberal Party sought to obtain the cost of development from State funds generally instead of, as provided in the Bill, mainly from the existing electricity supply authorities. The Government refused to agree to this, and was supported by the Country Party, in whose view extensions into the remoter areas should not be at the general taxpayers' expense, but at that of "the big city supply organisations."

The Association for Electrical Development continues to campaign against the Bill. The secretary, Mr. G. V. Stewart, in a circular sent to Parliamentarians and others, says there is no public demand for the Bill.

## CIRCULATION DRIVE

It is remarkable what a few actionists with a little initiative can do when they decide that they can no longer "leave it to George." Just prior to Christmas two young Melbourne social creditors decided to do something about increasing the circulation of the "New Times." They first drew up a striking little leaflet stating what the "New Times" is advocating. Also a subscription form. Having had printed a large quantity of leaflets and subscription forms at their own expense, they proceeded to place them inside back copies of the "New Times" which they distributed in suburban letter boxes.

Why not obtain a quantity of back copies of the "New Times," which can be obtained from the "New Times" office FREE OF COST, and emulate the action of the two young social creditors mentioned above? The "New Times" pays commissions on all new subscribers obtained.

## HAVE YOU READ THESE BOOKS?

"Federal Union Exposed." Price 1/-. "Communism, Why Not?" Price 2/6. "The Answer to Tax Slavery." Price 1/-. "Stop That Thief." Price 1/6. "The Answer to Socialism." Price 2/6. "Reconstruction on Christian Principles." Price 6d. "Progress in Alberta." Price 6d. "Problem of the Medical Profession." 1/-. "Money?" Price 1/-. "Red Glows The Dawn." Price 6d. (All plus 1d postage.) Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.-

## STRIKE-LEADER'S REVEALING LETTER

(From Sydney "Century," 10/12/45)

In 1940 Bill Orr was secretary of the Miners' Federation. He was the first Communist to obtain control of a large union in 1934. He was also head of the militant minority movement and chief exponent of Communist philosophy on the industrial front. The following letter, written to members during the 1940 strike, lifts the lid on Communist strategy:

### COAL AND SHALE EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

Room 114, Kyle House, Macquarie Place,  
Sydney, April 24, 1940.

Dear Comrade, —I am addressing this personal message to you because of some disturbing moves which are being made which threaten to wreck our strike plans. Our purpose is to keep the strike going until every industry in Australia is tied up. This is the most effective means of sabotaging the Menzies Government's war schemes.

The stand of the miners to date has more than exceeded expectations. Another six weeks of struggle and we should be in a position to dictate our terms. This is the workers' greatest bid for real power. We are demonstrating our strength and the governments are powerless to move. We defy them to take action.

The Federation leadership will not turn back. The leaders of the Workers' First Republic did not turn back, and, if need be, we are prepared to take up the struggle with arms, just as our comrades in the Soviet did.

For years, Nelson, Scanlon and myself have been preparing for this day. As members of the Communist Party, pledged to the Revolutionary Cause, we shall not shirk our duty. We have the full support of all revolutionary workers and they are looking to the miners to play their part as the spearhead in the struggle.

All the major organisations are now in our hands. We have the Ironworkers Waterside Workers, Seamen, A.R.U., and we have secured a strong militant voice in the A.E.C. With this power in the hands of party allegiance there is little to be

afraid of. We know our line and we are determined to use this power when the Governments are in their most desperate position. Those who have not the revolutionary cause at heart have been engaged in a most malicious whispering campaign against me personally.

It is said that anybody but me would have secured better terms from the Arbitration Court.

Nelson came by plane to Melbourne and took up where I left off, so there was no serious delay.

We find that another malicious whisper concerns the comparison between the strike pay to members and the salary that is being paid to the leadership. My answer to that is that we are working and every labourer is worthy of his hire. What would you say if the boss asked you to work for nothing, or next to nothing?

We make no apologies for our action in this matter. We have our rights as officers of the Federation and we will not be turned from our course merely by whispers.

The fight is going on. We say To Hell with the Arbitration Court. We were trapped into going into the court and now that we are out of it we are stopping out. I say the same thing to the members. As you are out, stop out. The Revolutionary Cause will be ever grateful to you.

Yours in Unity

(Sgd.) WILLIAM ORR.

P.S.: Our letters have been tampered with in the post. That is why this letter has been addressed to you in a plain envelope. What can't appear in "Common Cause" through the Censorship will get to you by other means.

## OPPOSE THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN

Press reports state that Federal Cabinet has been discussing the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement and the World Bank scheme. The matter is to be discussed further by Cabinet on January 17.

Now is a most appropriate time for social creditors to take action, first to protest by letter to Federal Members against Australia being a party to the Bretton Woods agreement, and secondly, to make as widely known as possible what this agreement really means. A few thousand letters to Federal Members at present would have a very beneficial effect. But more than this is required.

In the event of the Government ratifying the Bretton Woods agreement, social creditors should be on public record as having opposed the ratification. Social creditors should write to their local papers pointing out what will happen as a result of ratifying the Bretton Woods plan. They should also make the facts known to as many selected members of the public as possible—State Members of Parliament, Shire Councillors, business men, etc.

Social creditors must realise that people only learn to accept their advice as a result of hard experience. They can only explain to their fellow electors that, if they will not resist certain legislation, subsequent events will, figuratively speaking, knock them down. When they have been knocked down, it is the job of social creditors to explain carefully to them what hit them. If social creditors make it well known now that they are opposed to Bretton Woods, and make known the manner in which it will affect the people of Australia it is more than likely that if and when the people subsequently feel the full effects of the Bretton Woods scheme, they will turn to the social creditors for advice. Social creditors will thus establish their prestige as political and economic advisers.

Back copies of the "New Times" dealing with Bretton Woods are available for the use of those readers who require them.

## GRAVE THREAT TO AUSTRALIA'S INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

other without let or hindrance, even from one warring nation to the country of its enemy. All its mail will be uncensored. It may finance both sides in a war at will or as it sees fit. The whole British Empire, if banded together and voting as a solid block could not alter this, as it would control only 25 per cent, of the votes of either the fund or the bank. From this it can easily be seen who the real rulers of the world would be. Not kings or princes, people or parliaments. Nay, these become but the doormats on which the real rulers, the hierarchy of finance, would wipe their boots. Indeed, even without Bretton Woods, they already wield an almost supreme power. Listen to this: An Associated Press despatch, April 5, 1945, tells of the visit of Mr. Bernard Baruch, an American financier, to England, and quotes him as saying: "One reason why I am over here is to hold the big stick over the 'big boys,' to make damn sure they're not going to foul up the peace." The "big boys" must be Churchill, Stalin and Truman. In the last war, he said, he probably wielded more power than any other man. In ratifying the Bretton Woods agreement we hand over freedom, our

living standards, and all that can be, to these men. Said Rothschild, "Give me the control of the people's money and I care not who makes their laws."

Q.: Has there been any opposition shown to the scheme?

A.: Yes, quite a lot. In England the London Chamber of Commerce has published a report on the proposal, hostile in every line. Mr. Boothby, M.P., has published a statement; Mr. Loftus, M.P.; Lord Sempill and others have pronounced against it. Professor Einsig has written a devastating criticism of it, and so has Mr. Paul Schwartz, Professor of Economics in the Lausanne University.

Q.: Are the American people as such responsible for this move?

A.: No! Definitely not except in so far as they endorse what the financial magnates decree. The people responsible for the move are international financiers domiciled in Wall Street, New York. The Schiffs, Warburgs, Cassells, Kuhns, Khans, Schillings and Loeb's. These are the men who, like Sir Otto Niemeyer, bear most un-English names. No! The people having the effrontery to come forward with these proposals have not been elected by any nation to represent them, neither have they been appointed by an elected body. As stated before, they appoint themselves.

Q.: In the event of a participatory power being unwilling to obey the behests of the controllers of the fund, could sanctions be employed against it?

A.: The word "sanction" is not used, but in Article II of the Agreement it is specifically stated that such a recalcitrant power shall be boycotted by the other members of the fund.

Q.: What can we do about it?

A.: There is only one thing to do, and that is to fight; to broadcast the perils of the scheme and stir up the people's opposition to it. In our hands lies the destiny of ourselves and children; indeed, of generations yet unborn. Whether they are to be economic serfs or free men is what is now being decided. Do you care or not care? Rouse yourself and act, for the time is short.

### INDIVIDUAL ACTION

In the Colac "Herald" (Vic.) of December 17, a full column is devoted to a report on the achievements of the Social Credit Government of Alberta. The report was prepared by Mr. Bert Spencer, leading social credit actionist in Colac. As a result of this publicity, Mr. Spencer has had many inquiries about Alberta and has disposed of many copies of the booklet "Alberta Now." We recommend this fine example of individual action to social creditors throughout Australia. Generally speaking the country press will co-operate. What about it, social creditors? Why not use your local press?

## CALLING ALL VICTORIAN COUNTRY ACTIONISTS!

Mr. Eric Butler desires to make a further appeal to all Victorian country readers of the "New Times" to co-operate with him in arranging as many meetings in country centres as possible. Mr. Butler points out that readers in small centres in particular should not be deterred if they feel that they can only get meetings of a dozen or more. These small meetings generally prove more valuable than bigger meetings. What Mr. Butler is endeavouring to do, is to get at least one reader of the "New Times" in every centre, large or small, right throughout Victoria. One reader in a centre can help his fellow electors considerably as important issues arise. In this way alone can Social Credit ideas permeate the entire community.

Let there be no under-estimating of the value of previous country tours by Mr. Butler. Back in June 1941, in commenting on Mr. Butler's country meetings, the Sound Finance League appealed to the Government to improve its publicity in connection with financial policy by copying "the technique of the Social Credit propagandists. In spite of the stupidity of their theories, they have made more impression on the financial views of the people of Australia during the past ten years than the whole Commonwealth Official Publicity, at the present rate of going, will make in the next ten." Just think of that! A small group of actionists throughout Australia proved far more effective than the mass propaganda of the Government's and their controllers! Why not help to continue the good work?

Readers desiring to make use of Mr. Butler's services are urged to contact him immediately, c/o. Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Mr. Butler will supply suitable advertising material for readers arranging meetings.

### COUNTRY MEETINGS

During the holidays Mr. Eric Butler addressed two small meetings in the Western District, Victoria. The meetings were at Deans Marsh and Birregurra, and were arranged by Mr. Norman Baker, Hon. Treasurer of the Melbourne Social Credit Action Group. Several new "New Times" readers were obtained. Literature sales were good.

### WHAT A RACKET!

The "Social Creditor," England, recently published the following extract from the letter of a Canadian correspondent in Toronto:

"Isn't it good that we have Peace again, or at least a cessation of hostilities for a few years anyhow. The latest angle here is that we are being introduced to meat rationing for a second time. The butchers are all in a stew about it, for it seems to be only a 'racket.' I don't think it will last long. It is too much of a problem to discuss in a letter, but I can give you one incident that will give you an idea of how crooked the Government is.

"While riding in a street-car down town yesterday, I met a friend, and she told me that her sister, who is a widow, has a 200 acre farm, and she has ready for market 25 fat cattle, for which she can't get any sale. If these are not sold she is up against feeding them all winter, and her feeding stuff was so poor a crop that she would have to buy from someone else—if that is possible. In fact, she is at a loss as to what she will do. She is only one of hundreds, and yet the authorities tell us there is not enough meat to go round—feed the starving millions in Europe. What a racket!"

### THE "SECRET" OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

... Wiseacres overseas are discussing the vital question: to share or not to share the atom secret with 'friendly' nations, and there are some who recommend that the sinister formula be imparted to 'Big Business' notably the Dupont firm."

The quotation is from an article signed HR. in "The Patriot," London, for October 4, 1945.

There are some curious features about the atomic bomb propaganda, which are best illustrated in question form:—

(1) If Mr. Truman or Lord Anderson were told the "secret" (assuming it can be "told"), would either of them understand it?

(2) Is the "formula" (assuming there is a formula), financial, industrial, chemical, physical, musical, psychological, philosophical, medical...?

(3) Since all the workers concerned were in hermetically sealed compartments and did not "let their right hand know what their left hand did," who was the pre-knower, who pre-knew the (alleged) end-result?

(4) Was he single or multiple, Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, Jew, "American," "British"?

(5) How do the keepers of the residue (if there is a residue) know that the whole lot won't "go off" the next time I whistle?

(6) Does everybody believe everything Mr. Churchill says? Mr. Truman says? "The Times" says? The "B.C." says?

(7) What are the name and address of anyone who has seen any more convincing evidence of the existence of an "atomic bomb" than a photograph easily producible with the aid of a camera and a paraffin lamp?

(8) Is the "secret" that there is no secret? "The Social Creditor."

## Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

as the big ones, more nutritious and highly favoured by the housewife because they are easier to cook, being capable of being boiled in their jackets; yet the grower would incur a penalty if he tried to sell them.

"People in Europe are said to be starving by the million and children in England are under-nourished, yet a pack of officials who can't see beyond rules and regulations won't permit this farmer even to give away his produce. They haven't even got the sense to notice that no potato plant ever brings all its fruit to maturity and some, in fact, as much as half, are bound to be under standard size without, because of that, being any the less perfectly good food."

—"Peasant," in the Sydney "Bulletin."

Mr. Walter Lippmann, influential Jewish publicist, contributes to the Melbourne "Argus" another of his innumerable articles, in which we are told that there are three tasks in building world peace the "final objective" is the "World State." Whose objective? Why, Mr. Lippmann's, of course! Mr. Lippmann and his kind know what is best for everyone else. We Britishers are a little more modest, and consider ourselves as doing a reasonable job if we satisfactorily look after our own affairs.

The Federal Government's miserable income tax "reductions" should fool no one. They are so small that a slight increase in indirect taxation will more than recompense the Treasury.

Nothing less than a 50 per cent. reduction on all taxes should be countenanced by taxpayers. And the 50 per cent reduction should be merely a prelude to further reductions.

The Sydney "Bulletin" of January 2, in commenting on the recent loan agreement entered into by the British Government, said: "Altogether, there are signs that British trading and financial initiative are to be considerably restricted..."

It is encouraging to notice that even the "Bulletin" can at last see at least some "signs" of what social creditors were predicting years ago.

The Jews and their protagonists state in their propaganda about Palestine that the Arabs have not done much about developing the country, and that therefore Jews should be allowed in to develop it. It may be true that the Arabs have not done as much developmental work as could be done. But the same argument applies to Australia. Does it therefore follow that we should have let the Japanese come in without a fight, to fully develop Australia?

The Jews have no more legitimate claim to Palestine than the Japanese have to this country. All propaganda in favour of Jewish claims must be treated as suspect. —E.D.B.

### SOCIAL CREDIT BROADCASTS IN VICTORIA

3MA Mildura, every Friday evening at 7.20.  
3CS Colac, every Friday evening at 9.10.

Help to make these broadcasts a success by telling as many people as possible to listen to them.

Much favourable comment has been received as a result of the broadcasts already given.

By the beginning of February it is hoped that weekly Social Credit talks will be given over the most powerful country radio station in Victoria—i.e., 3SR Shepparton. 3SR can be listened to in most parts of Victoria.

Apart from Social Credit talks, publicity is being given to the "New Times" as part of the campaign to double its circulation by the end of this year.

Regular financial contributions are required to maintain and extend the radio campaign in Victoria. Supporters should send their donations to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Secretary of the Social Credit Action Group, 32 Kendall-street, Ringwood, Victoria.

### TAX LIMIT CAMPAIGN

#### More Action Wanted

Several campaigners have found that the tax-control campaign registers well, and have ordered more letterforms, but there is room for much greater efforts. Here is an opportunity for supporters to provide action instead of idly asking what is being done. Each individual can help to make the demands for less taxation flow into Canberra; will YOU play your part? Letterforms are obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne; price, 1/6 per 100. Yes, NOW is the time to send for them.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

**THE "NEW TIMES"  
IS OBTAINABLE  
AT  
ALL AUTHORISED  
NEWSAGENTS**